H. Butler, Esq.

The Lewistown Republican;

ANDMIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday AUG. 17th 1842. Vol. 4--No. 43.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cnes if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arreanagesare discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing atten ust be addressed POST PAID.

Love and Friendship.

BY WILLIAM LEGETT.

The birds, when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing eyes in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play·
And thus the friends that flutter near
While Fortune's sun is warm,
Are startled if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm.

But when from winter's howling plains,
Each other warbler's past,
The little snow bird still remains,
And chirrups 'midst the blast.
Dove like, that bird when Friendship's throng
With fortune's sun depart,
Still lingers with its cheerful song,
And nestles on the heart.

Troubles of a Man with a red Nose.

My life has been a scene of woes—
Of trouble, shame and grief—
And all on account of my fiery nose,
Vich is red—like a piece of beef.

Ven through the streets I vends my vay—
No *matter* vere I goes—
I'm chased by the boys—who *laughin'* say—
'That man's got a d——d red nose!'

My vife and I, ve often jaws,
And sometimes comes to blows,
Though she bangs my head with her ugly paws,
She never pulls my nose.

I vonce vas chased by a hungry dog—
Vich made me shake and shiver,
For he tried to take my nose for prog,
Cos he thought it a piece of liver.

There's vun thing I'll do vith my proboscis red;
I'll sail in a ship for Canton,
And let the Mandarins cut off my head.
And take my nose for a lantern.

T. W. T.

AN ACT

To provide for the ordinary expenses of the government, payment of the interest upon the State debt, receiving proposals for the sale of the public works, and for other purposes.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the State Treasurer shall be and is hereby authorized empowered and required, to apply and pay out so much of the interest fund as may be necessary to meet demands on the Treasury under the requisition of law, to the various puposes designated by the specific acts of assembly, under which such requisitions shall be made, (except the interest guaranteed to rail road and navigation companies.) And the State Treasurer is also directed to pay out of the said funds, the sum of one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars, to the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to be expended if necessary for ordinary repairs upon the finished lines of canals and rail roads of this commonwealth, and the balance which may be in the treasury on the first days of August, November and February next, (except the money which appertains to the motive power fund, and such sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars as the treasurer may deem necessary to retain for the purpose of meeting the current demands on the Treasury,) shall be paid by the State Treasurer to such creditors of the state as have received or who are entitled to credit to the amount of their claims, on the books of the Auditor General, bearing interest from the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, by virtue of a resolution passed the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, including the retained percentage on all work done prior to the said fourth day of May, and all payment heretofore made to contractors, shall be applied to work done prior to fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and also to the payment of such of the creditors as have claims upon the State for labor and repairs, and new work done, and damages or materials furnished, or fuel for locomotives, on the finished lines of canals and railroads, prior to the first day of April last And when the claims of the aforesaid creditors shall have been paid, then to the payment of all those having claims entered on the books of the Auditor General, for work done after the said fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, up to the fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty two; *Provided*, That the contractors on the Erie and North Branch Extensions, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless they forthwith suspend all operations upon said works, until otherwise directed by law, and that those creditors of the commonwealth who signed receipts and vouchers for their claims in advance, or previous to the time of the actual payment of the same, shall be allowed interest up to the time of actual payment, according to the provisions of the act of the seventh of April one thousand eight hundred and forty two: *Prodided also*, That all the creditors entitled to be paid under this act, shall be paid pro rata in proportion to the several sums due each.

Section 2. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized, to borrow the sum of eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, at such places as may be agreed upon between the Governor and the subscribers to the said loan, for which sum he shall cause to be issued certificates of loan, signed by the Auditor General, and countersigned by the State Treasurer, transferable on the books of the Auditor General, which said loan shall be reimbursable at any time after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the moneys so borrowed be specifically appropriated to the interest on the public debt falling due on the first day of August next, and to the payment of interest guaranteed to rail road and navigation companies.

Section 3. That in case the Governor shall be unable to borrow the money for the purpose aforesaid, the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to issue cirtificates of stock, signed as aforesaid, to the persons respectively to whom the interest will be due on the first of August next, payable upon the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty three, bearing the same rate of interest as provided in the foregoing section, in payment of the interest due them on the first day of August next: *Provided*, That in all cases where the amount of interest that will become due to any of the present holders of State loans, on the first day of August next, shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars, such interest shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, and no cirtificate of stock for the payment of interest shall be issued for a less sum than fifteen dollars: *Provided*, That the stock thus issued shall only be transferable on the books of the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer is also authorized to issue like certificates of stock, to the holders of rail road and navigation stocks, or loans, upon which the interest was guaranteed by the commonwealth.

Section 4. That the Governor is hereby authorized to sell, transfer and convey, at public sale, at such place or places as he may deem proper, any of the bank, turnpike bridge canal, navigation or railroad stock, in any incorporated company, held and owned by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the highest bidder or bidders, his or their heirs, or assigns, after having caused sixty days public notice to be given of the time and place of such sale in Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and the county or counties in which they are located, of which the stock is offered for sale: *Provided*, That no share of stock shall be sold for less than an amount which, at the rate of five per cent., would produce an interest exual to the dividend received by the State on said Stock for the year eighteen hundred and forty one.

Section 5. That it shall be lawful for the State Treasurer to receive in payment of any of the stocks hereinbefore authorized to be sold, certificates of state stock, or the amount of any part thereof, of any credit given to any person on the books of the Auditor General, in pursuance of the provisions of the resolution of the seventh April last; and that if no sale shall be effected of the said stock, at the time the same may be publicly offered for sale, then any creditor of the state holding certificates of stock, or having a credit as aforesaid, shall be allowed to exchange such stock or such credit at par, for any of the Bank, bridge, canal, navigation, rail road or turnpike stock, owned by this commonwealth, at the rates stipulated in the proviso to the fourth section.

Section 6. That hereafter no private act of assembly shall be enrolled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, or have the force and effect of a law, until the party asking and requiring the same, shall have paid into the Treasury of the commonwealth the following sums, viz:

On any law incorporating or rechartering of any bank, with a capital not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, the sum of two hundred dollars.

With a capital over four hundred thousand dollars, and not exceeding six hundred thousand, the sum of five hundred dollars.

With a capital over six hundred thousand dollars and not exceeding one million, eight hundred dollars.

With a capital over one million of dollars the sum of one thousand dollars.

On every law incorporating or rechartering any iron or coal company, except mutual insurance companies, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Section 7. That the county commissioners of each county of this commonwealth, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required, at the time of assessing county rates in the present year, and at the usual period of making the same, annually thereafter, in addition to the increase at present required by law, to add to the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth upon all real and personal property now made taxable for state purposes, one mill on every dollar of the value thereof: *Provided* That in the assessment of the tax imposed by this section, all stocks, mortgages and other securities, shall be assessed at the actual value thereof.

Section 8. Should any county assess and collect for state purposes, a less amount than the appropriations made to the said county for academies, female seminaries, and for common school purposes, the said counties failing so to assess and collect the state tax aforesaid, shall make up and pay the said difference out of their county treasury.

Section 9. That instead of the oath or affirmation directed to be administered to the assessors, and assistant assessors of taxes, according to the first and second sections of the act passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, the following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation, to wit: "You do (swear or affirm) that you will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of Pennsylvania, that you will, as assessor for (ward, district or township,) use your utmost diligence and ability to discover and ascertain all the property, real and personal, within your (ward, district or township,) and all other objects subject to taxation by the laws of this commonwealth, and take an accurate account of the same, and that you will justly and honestly, to the best of your judgment, assess and value every separate lot, piece or tract of land, with the improvements thereon, and all personal property made taxable by the laws of this commonwealth, within your (ward, district, or township,) at the rate or price which you shall, after due examination and consideration, believe the same would sell for, if sold singly and separately at a bona fide sale, after full public notice; and that you will rate all offices and posts of profit, trades and occupations, at what you shall believe to be the actual yearly income arising therefrom, and that you will perform your duty, as assessor of said (ward, district or township,) with honesty and fidelity, according to the laws of this commonwealth, without fear, favor or affection, hatred, malice or ill will.

and associate judges of each county, shall compose a board to be called a "Board of Revision," of which the county commissioners, holding the oldest certificate of election, shall be the president. The members of the said board shall each take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before the president of the court of common pleas, for the county, in the following words to wit:

I, do swear or affirm, that I will faithfully, and to the best of my knowledge and judgment, revise, correct and equalize the valuations of all property taxable by law, in county, and faithfully perform all the duties as a member of the board of revision for county, according to the laws of this commonwealth, which oath shall be deposited in the office of the recorder of the county.

Section 11. That the county commissioners of the several counties, shall, as soon as the assessors of the several wards, districts and townships, in their respective counties, shall have made their returns, according to the sixth section of the act entitled, "An act to estimate a uniform mode for the valuation of property and assessment of taxes," passed the fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, make out and publish, in not less than two newspapers, for two weeks, or if there be no newspaper published in the county, by hand bills posted up in each ward, district or township, at the place of holding township, ward or district elections, a statement, in such form as will show the aggregate value and assessments made by each assessor in the county, upon property taxable by law, for county purposes, upon mortgages, moneys at interest, debts due from solvent debtors, stocks, loans and investments in corporations of other States, upon household furniture, and upon watches, according to the second section of the act entitled, "An act to create additional revenue, to be applied towards the payment of interest and the extinguishment of the commonwealth," passed the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty, according to any laws that may hereafter be passed relating to similar objects of taxation, upon all salaries and emoluments of office, and all persons, trades, occupations and professions, according to the ninth section of the act entitled, "An act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the Treasury and for other purposes," passed the fifth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, or according to any laws that may hereafter be passed relating to similar objects of taxation, and will also show the whole amount of taxes assessed on each ward, district and township in the county, and at the time, and in the manner herein provided for publishing said statements, the county commissioners shall also give public notice of a day not later than thirty days from the time of publishing, by them appointed, for finally determining whether any of the valuation of the assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of this act.

Section 12. That from the time of publishing the returns of the assessors, according to the third section of this act, until the day appointed for finally determining whether any valuation of the assessors have been made too low, any taxable inhabitant of the county shall have a right to examine the said returns in the commissioners' office.

Section 13, That the board of revision in each county shall, on receiving the returns of the assessors, proceed to examine and enquire whether the same have been made in conformity with the laws of this commonwealth, and whether all property to be valued for taxation, for State and county purposes, has been valued at a sum or price not less than the same would bring after full public notice, at a public sale, supposing each separate lot, or piece, or tract of land, with the improvements or the personal property of each individual, company or corporation only, were to be sold. They shall receive and consider the written communication of any taxable inhabitant of the county, relative to any property which such taxable inhabitant shall believe to have been reduced too low, and on the day appointed for determining whether any property has been reduced too low, or reduce the same if too high, they shall proceed to raise the price or valuation of any property which they shall believe to have been reduced too low, and if they cannot, on the day appointed, revise, raise and equalize the valuation of all property which they shall believe to have been reduced too low, they may adjourn from day to day until the whole of such valuation shall have been revised, raised and equalized.

Section 14. That when the whole of the valuation of the assesors shall have been raised, revised and equalized, in conformity with the foregoing section, the same proceedings shall be had in reference to notice, appeals and corrections, which are now had by the laws of this commonwealth, excepting only that the board of revision, instead of the county commissioners, shall hear and decide upon all appeals.

Section 15. That the associate judges be allowed and paid out of the State Treasury, one dollar and fifty cents per day, for the time by them necessarily employed in performing their duties as members of the board of revision, and their accounts shall be settled as they are now settled for performing the duties of their judicial stations.

Section 16 That the county commissioners of each and every county of this commonwealth, shall be and they are hereby required, annually, at the usual period of making county rates and levies, in addition to the increase at present required by law, to add to the county rates and levies, for the use of the commonwealth, upon all real and personal property now made taxable for State purposes, by the existing laws, for the purpose of raising county rates and levies, one mill on every dollar of the actual value thereof: *Provided*, That this act, so far as it relates to the imposition of an increase of taxation, shall not extend beyond the assessment collection of one year.

Section 17. That the Governor is authorized and required to receive proposals for the sale of the Delaware division of the Pensylvania canal, payable in three annual instalments, in par funds, State scrip, or State bonds at par, and that the Governor be requested to make known the same in as many of the public papers of this commonwealth as he may deem expedient, and lay before the next Legislature at as early a day as possible, such proposals, if any, for their concurrence or rejection.

Section 18. That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized, to receive proposals for the sale of the North Branch, from Northumberland to Lackawana creek, and Erie Extension of the Pennsylvania canal, and all other branches of rail roads and canals belonging to the commonwealth.

Section 19. After the passage of this act the Governor shall cause to be published for two months in Harrisburg, Philad. and Pittsburg, a notice that proposals will be received at the State department until the last day of November next, for the sale of the works aforesaid, or either of them, for which State stock at par value will be received in payment.

Section 20. The said proposals shall be sealed up and directed to the Secretary of State, particularly stating the amount and the work proposed to be taken.

Section 21. It shall be the duty of the Governor, upon the meeting of the next General Assembly, to lay the said proposals before it, and if, upon examination and consideration, the amount offered to be given for all or any of the aforesaid divisions of the public works, shall be deemed sufficient by the Legislature, then, in that case, such provisions may be made to carry into effect the contract or contracts as may be agreed on, and the Legislature shall adopt. Upon disposing of any of the said works, the Secretary of State shall transfer the same, under the great seal of the commonwealth, upon such conditions, and under such restrictions, as the Legislature shall by law direct, and an account of the stock so received in payment for the same, shall be entered by the Auditor General upon the books of his office, and the certificates thereof cancelled.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. HIESTER,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

DAVID R. PORTER.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

I, ANSON V. PARSONS, Secretary of the Commonwealth, do certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office, and that I have caused the same to be made public as required by law.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said office at Harrisburg this 3d day of August, A. D. 1842.

A. V. PARSONS.
Secretary of the Commonwealth

From the Portland Argus..

THE BOUNDARY LINE—TERMS OF THE TREATY, &c.

We know the great anxiety felt by the people of Maine, to learn the particulars respecting the treaty just concluded between Lord Ashburton and our Government, in regard to the settlement of the Boundary Question; and shall therefore proceed, substantially, state them. In the first place it may be proper to say that *all* our Commissioners have so far as we know, or have reason to believe, done their whole duty faithfully. We say this because of the insinuations, to the contrary, thrown out in various quarters respecting the course of Judge Preble; who instead of meriting censure, deserves his full share of commendation.

The boundary is to be substantially the one fixed by the King of the Netherlands. It includes, we believe, a small strip of barren territory at the extreme north, in the Canadas, not given in the award. For the claim to the territory ceded to Great Britain, the United States get the disputed grounds in New Hampshire, also a strip about three quarters of a mile wide, the whole distance of the line of Vermont, bordering on the British Possessions, and Rouse's Point in New York.

Massachusetts gets $150.000, and Maine an equal sum as the value, in part, of the land surrendered. Maine also gets the expenses of Aroostook War, and the Civil posse, amounting to about $350,000, making about half a million, in all. She also gets the free navigation of the St. John to the mouth; and all its tributaries, with the right of exporting all the lumber and produce in British vessels, to England, and her pendencies, on the same terms and conditions that they would be entitled to if the product of the Colonies. This arrangement gives the whole valley of the St. John, on the American side, including the Aroostook and its other tributaries, the choice of the markets. It is easily to see, therefore, that the products of that whole region will be shipped to the West Indies and other British ports.

Under these circumstances it is but reasonable to suppose that not only will the timber be rapidly stripped of and carried to a good market, but that the fertile lands in that section will soon fill up with hardy yeoman. As a matter of dollars and cents, we do not hesitate to say that Maine will make a capital bargain, if the treaty shall be ratified. Nor are we prepared to say that the equivalents in the lands ceded in New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, together with the free navigation of the St. John, and the free trade in the lumber and products of its fertile valley, are not a full compensation for the territory and jurisdiction surrendered! On the contrary, we think it is.

The United States get less territory, in quantity, than they surrender, to be sure; but it is more valuble in quality, and if it really lacks any thing in value, which is a question, it is much more than made up in the free trade in the products of its valley.

The question of State pride, in parting with an almost valueless strip of territory for equivalents, we leave for others to discuss. On that subject there are various honest opinions.

The South has no good ground of complaint, because the United States undertake to pay Maine $500,000 and Massachusetts $150,000—nor has the West. The Florida war cost immense sums in the comparison.

We are sorry to see a disposition, in certain quarters, to draw the question of ratification into party politics. If Maine is satisfied, we do not see why others should find fault. Whether Mr. Webster could have made a better bargain with the British Minister, or not, is a question that we have no disposition at present to discuss. We have no doubt that the Maine Commissioners obtained the best terms they could, under all the circumstances, for their State. And we take pleasure in giving them credit accordingly.

From the same.

During the last two days we have conversed with a great many men respecting the treaty recently entered into between Great Britain and the United States; and we have seen but one who was opposed to its confirmation by the Senate. In this city, so far as we have heard an opinion expressed, it is unanimous. We have seen from York, Kennebec and Lincoln, and all agree that it ought not to be rejected. Some think the terms ought to have been more favorable to the United States, but many more deny, so far as money is concerned, that Maine has made a good trade.

We were, however, prepared to hear of considerable dissatisfaction at first. In a great question like this of the boundary, so long, angrily agitated, in high party times, when men of both parties endeavor to make capital out of it, by saying harder things of John Bull than their neighbors could, extensive, deep, and bitter prejudices were necessarily engendered; and we are not only surprised that it has been met by the whole people with so much coolness and good sense. The causes of dissatisfaction with Great Britain have been many and just; and it is very gratifying to see that a whole people smarting under such provocations, on the first opportunity presented by England, could lay aside all party strife, and the majority meet the minority in a spirit of national brotherhood on a great national question, and divide the honors and responsibilities of negociating a treaty of peace.

EXPLANATION.—We are informed that some persons understood from our statements respecting the boundary treaty, that the people of the United States are bound to ship all the lumber and produce of the valley of the St John in British bottoms.

This is not the fact. We have the free navigation of the river, and can ship lumber either in American or British vessels, at our option. But if shipped in American, it is American lumber, and may come free into the States, or be carried to any British port by paying the same duty as other American lumber. But if shipped in British bottoms it is subject only to the same duties as British lumber, shipped from the provinces. The arrangement applies to flour and all other products. This, therefore, gives us a choice of markets, and is a valuable consideration.

TARIFF—THE TRUE ISSUE.

Now that the federal party endeavoring to make a political capital out of the sufferings of the people, it may be well to examine into the sincerity, and enquire into the true [illegible]. It is evident to every one, that the people are anxious to raise by duties and imports a sum sufficient to carry on the National Government—a tariff which would be as large as any reasonable manufacturer requires. The whigs want no more than this, but they attempt by misrepresentations, to deceive the people into a belief that they are in favor of a tariff sufficient to exclude all foriegn imports. And who can be so stupid as to believe these representations, after they have been made so many times, and as often broken? When they had the power last year—with a majority in Congress and a President that had not then, at least, betrayed them, and they could have passed any bill they wished, what did they do? After having spent several weeks in speeches and blustering—making a great many professions of love for the people, they passed a law to tax tea and coffee twenty per cent. ad valorum—requiring the poor laborer to pay an equal tax with the millionaire. Little or no tariff was placed upon wines, silks and other luxuries of the rich man's consumption; but the poor man's coffee and tea—his substitute for the [illegible] must pay the enormous duty of twenty per cent. This is the manner in which the whig party carry out their professions. This is the way they have always deceived those who trusted them—and the people are now deeply suffering for their delusion.

No one who has paid any attention to the course Henry Clay has pursued in the National Councils, can for a moment believe that he is in favor of a protective tariff. He has, within the last year, declared himself opposed to this policy on every occasion, while in Congress—nor are we aware that he has changed his opinion since his retirement. If he has we can place but little confidence in his new conversion from his old principles. During the debates in the U. States Senate at the present session, upon the Treasury note Bill, Mr. Clay after adverting to the manner in which the Government had gone on expending more than its income, used this language:

"Taxation he knew, and had before said, was the remedy for this. Carry out then the spirit of the compromise act. Look to revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity for protection."

This is the language of Mr. Clay and to that principle will he cling whether elected or defeated. The Compromise act was his darling project—the measure, above all others, dearest to his heart; and no sensible man can believe for a moment that he will support any other.

But the federal party do not want a high tariff. They do not dare to bring the question before Congress on its own merits, but tack it to the Distribution Act; a bill to drain the National Treasury, at a time when even the laborers in our navy yards, and the women employed in making clothing for the

marines, cannot be paid for their services. This, and other obnoxious measures they couple with an injudiciously high tariff, and when democrats vote against the whole mass of omnibussed iniquity and inconsistency, they single them out as opposed to a tariff alone, and blazon their names before the public as traitors to the interests of the people whom they represent. Those who know anything of the paraphanalia of the under current legislation of the federalists, must be aware that these obnoxious propositions are inserted in the bill to kill it.—No one can doubt that a bill providing for a judicious discriminating tariff, sufficient to meet the wants of the General Government —and, consequently, sufficient to protect American industry, would receive the whole democratic vote in Congress, and the whigs labor incessantly to prevent the submission of the question to a test vote on its own merits.

We have heretofore shown by General Harrison's letter, written during the canvass of 1840, that he was opposed to a protective tariff or to use his own words, that he was "for supporting the Compromise act, and would never agree to its being altered or repealed." The whigs supported General Harrison on these grounds; and now when John Tyler carries out his avowed principles, to the very letter, they cry out "traitor," and brand him with dishonesty.

These are but a few of the inconsistencies of the whigs, in relation to the tariff question; but they are sufficient to show the people that they are sincere in their professions, and we charge them now to be on their guard, lest they be again deceived. Trust to no more of their "two dollars a day and roast beef" promises!—*State Cap. Gazette.*

VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

It is with unfeigned regret that I find myself under the necessity of returning to the House of Representatives, with my objections, a bill entitled, "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes." Nothing can be more painful to any individual called upon to perform the chief Executive duties under our limited Constitution, than to be constrained to withhold his assent form an important measure adopted by the Legislature; yet he would neither fulfil the high purposes of his station, nor coasult the true interests, or the solemn will of the People, the common constituents of both branches of the Government, by yielding his well considered, most deeply fixed, and repeated declared opinions on matters of great public concernment to those of a co-ordinate Department, without requesting that Department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The exercise of some independence of judgment in regard to all acts of legislation, is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving them.—At all times a duty—it becomes a peculiarly solemn and imperative one, when the subjects passed upon by Congress, happen to involve, as in the present instance, the most momentous issue, to affect variously the various parts of a great country, and to be given rise in all quarters to such a conflict of opinion, as to render it impossible to conjecture, with any certainty, on which side the majority really is. Surely, if the pause for reflection, intended by the wise authors of the Constitution, by referring the subject back to Congress for reconsideration be ever expedient and necessary, it is precisely such a case as the present.

On the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in the existing state of the finances, it has been my duty to make known my settled convictions on various occasions during the present session of Congress. At the opening of the extra session, upwards of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recommendation was accompanied by a proviso that the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent. provided by the Compromise act of 1833. These hopes were not a little encouraged and these views strengthened by the report of Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Treasury, which was shortly thereafter laid before Congress, in which he recommended the imposition of duties at the rate of 20 per cent *ad valorum* on all free articles, with specified exceptions, and stated, "if this measure be adopted, there will be received in the Treasury from customs, in the last quarter of the present year, (1841,) $5,300,000; in all of the year 1842 about $22,500,000;" and adds, "it is believed that after the heavy expenditures required by the public service in the present year shall have been provided for, the revenue which will accrue from that on a nearly proximate rate of duty, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt—leaving the proceeds of *the public lands* to be disposed of as Congress shall see fit." I was most happy that Congress, at the time, seemed entirely to concur in the recommendations of the Executive, and anticipating the correctness of the Secretary's conclusions, and in view of an actual surplus, passed the Distribution act of the 4th September last, wisely limiting its operation by two conditions, having reference, both of them, to a possible state of the Treasury, different from that which had been anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the paramount necessities of the public service. It ordained that "if at any time during the existence of that act there should be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provision of the act of the 2d March, 1833, and beyond the rate of duties fixed by that act, to wit, 20 per cent, on the value of such imports or any of them, then the distribution should be suspended and should continue so suspended, until that cause should be removed.' By a previous clause it had, in a like spirit of wise and cautious patriotism, provided for another case in which all are even now agreed that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be used for the defence of the country. It was enacted that the act should continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the U. States should become involved in war with any foreign power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, the act should be suspended until the cessation of hostilities.

Not long after the opening of the present session of Congress, the unprecedented and extraordinary difficulties that have recently embarrassed the finances of the country began to assume a serious aspect. It soon became quite evident that the hopes under which the act of 4th September was passed, and which alone justified it in the eyes either of Congress who imposed, or of the Executive who approved of the first of the two conditions just recited, were not destined to be fulfilled. Under the pressure, therefore, of the embarrassments which had thus unexpectedly arisen, it appeared to me that the course to be pursued had been clearly marked out for the Government by that act itself. The condition contemplated in it, as requiring a suspension of its operation, had occured. It became necessary, in the opinion of all, to raise the rate of duties upon imports above 20 per cent., and with a view both to provide available means to meet present exigencies, and to lay the foundation for a successful negotiation of a loan, I felt it incumbent upon me to urge upon Congress to raise the duties accordingly imposing them in a spirit of a wise discrimination, for the two-fold object of affording ample revenue for the Government, and incidental protection to the various branches of domestic industry. I also pressed, in the most emphatic but respectful language I could employ, the necessity of making the land sales available to the Treasury as the basis of public credit. I did not think that I could stand excused, much less justified, before the people of the United States, nor could I reconcile it to myself, to recommend the imposition of additional taxes upon them, without, at the same time, urging the employment of all the legitimate means of the Government towards satisfying its wants. These opinions were communicated in advance of any definite action of Congress on the subject, either of the tariff or land sales under a high sense of public duty, and in compliance with an express injunction of the Constitution; so that if collision, extremely to be depreciated as such collisions always are, has seemingly arisen between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, it has assuredly not been owing to any capricious interference, or to any want of a plain and frank declaration of opinion on the part of the former. Congress differed in its views with those of the Executive, as it had undoubtedly a right to do, and passed a bill virtually for a time repealing the piovi-so of the act of the 4th September, 1840. The bill was returned to the House in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. With a view to prevent, if possible, an open disagreement of opinion on a point so important, I took occasion to declare that I regarded it as an indispensible pre-requisite to an increase of duties above 20 per cent., that the act of 4th September should remain unrepealed in its provisions. My reasons for that opinion were elaborately set forth in the message which accompanied the return of the bill—which no Constitutional majority appears to have been found for passing into a law.

The bill which is now before me proposes, in its 27th section, the total repeal of one of the provisos in the act of September, and while it increases the duties above 20 per cent., directs an unconditional distribution of the land proceeds. I am therefore subjected a second time, in the period of a few days, to the necessity of either giving my approval to a measure which, in my deliberate judgement, is a conflict with great public interests, or of returning to the House in which it originated with my objections With all my anxiety for the passage of a law which would replenish an exhausted Treasury, and furnish a sound and healthy encouragement to mechanical industry, I cannot consent to do so at the sacrifice of the peace and harmony of the country, and the clearest conviction of public duty.

For some of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, I refer to my previous Message to Congress, and briefly subjoin the following:

1. The bill unites two subjects, which, so far from having any affinity to one another are wholly incongruous in their character. It thus imposes on the Executive, in the first place, the necessity of either approving that which he would reject, or rejecting that which he might otherwise approve. This is a species of constraint to which the judgment of the Executive ought not, in my opinion, to be subjected. But that is not my only objection to the act in its present form. The union of subjects wholly dissimilar in their character in the same bill, if it grew into a practice, would not fail to lead to consequences destructive of all wise and concientious legislation. Various measures, each agreeable only to a small minority, might, by being thus united and more the greater chance of success, lead to the passing of laws, of which no single provision could, if standing alone, command a majority in its favor.

While the Treasury is in a state of extreme embarrassment, requiring every dollar which it can make available, and when the Government has not only to lay additional taxes, but to borrow money to meet pressing demands, the bill proposes to give away a fruitful source of revenue—which is the same thing as raising money by loan and taxation—not to meet the wants of the Government, but for distribution, a proceeding which I must regard as highly impolitic, if not unconstitutional.

A brief review of the present condition of the public finances will serve to illustrate the true condition of the Treasury, and exhibit its actual necessities. On the 5th of August (Friday last,) there was in the

Treasury in round numbers,		$2,150,000
Necessary to be retained to meet trust funds,	$360,000	
Interest on public debt due in October.	80.000	
To redeem Treasury notes and pay the interest,	100.000	
Land distribution, under the act of the 4th September, 1841.	640.000	$1,180,000
Leaving an available amount of		$970,000

The Navy Department had drawn requisitions on the Treasury, at that time, to meet debts actually due among which are bills under protest for 1,414,000, thus leaving an actual deficit of $144,000.

There was on hand about $100,000 of unissued Treasury notes, assisted by the accruing revenue, amounting to about $150,000 per week, exclusive of receipts on unpaid bonds, to meet requisitions for the Army, and the demands of the civil list.

The withdrawal of the sum of $640,000 to be distributed among the States, so soon as the statements and accounts can be made up and completed, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the 4th September last, of which nearly a moiety geos to a few States and only about $383,000 is to be divided among all the States, while it adds materially to the embarrassments of the Treasury, affords to the States no decided relief.

No immediate relief from this state of things is anticipated, unless, what would most deeply be deplored, the Government could be reconciled to the negociation of loans already authorized by law, at a rate of discount ruinous in itself, and calculated most seriously to effect the public credit.—So great is the depression of trade, that even if the present bill were to become a law and prove to be productive, some time must elapse before sufficient supplies would flow into the Treasury, while, in the mean time, its embarrassments would be continuously augmented by the semi-annual distribution of the land proceeds.

Indeed there is too much ground to apprehend that even if this bill were permitted to become a law, alienating as it does the proceeds of the land sales, an actual deficit in the Treasury would occur, which would more than probably involve the necessity of a resort to direct taxation.

Let it be also remarked, that, $5,500,000 of the public debt becomes redeemable in about two years and a half, which, at any sacrifice, must be met, while the Treasury is always liable to demands for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes. Such is the gloomy picture which our financial Department now presents, and which calls for the exercise of a rigid economy in the public expenditures, and the rendering available of all the means within the controul of the Government. I most respectfully submit, whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the land sales, when the public lands constitute a fund which, of all others, may be made most useful in sustaining the public credit. Can the Government be generous and munificent to others when every dollar it can command is necessary to supply its own wants? And if Congress would not hesitate to suffer the provisions of the act of 4th September last to remain unrepealed in case the country was involved in war, is not the necessity for such a course now just as imperative as it would be then?

3. A third objection remains to be urged, which would be suffieient, in itself, to induce me to return the bill to the House with my objections. By uniting two subjects so incongruous as Tariff and Distribution, it inevitably makes the fate of the one dependent upon that of the other in future contests of party. Can anything be more fatal to the merchant or manufacturer than such an alliance? What they most of all require is a system of moderate duties, so arranged as to withdraw the Tariff question, as far as possible, completely from the arena of political contentention. Their chief want is permanency and stability. Such an increase of the Tariff, I believe to be necessary, in order to meet the economical expenditures of Government. Such an increase, made in the spirit of moderation and judicious discrimination, would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfactory to the great majority of the American People. In the way of accomplishing a measure so salutary and so imperatively demanded by every public interest, the Legislative Department will meet with a cordial co-operation on the part of the Executive. This is all that the manufacturer can desire, and it would be a burden readily borne by the People. But I can not too earnestly repeat, that in order to be beneficial it must be permanent, and in order to be permanent, it must command general acquiesence. But can such permanency be justly hoped for if the Tariff question be coupled with that of Distribution, as to which a serious conflict of opinion exists among the States and the People, which enlists in its support a bare majority, if indeed there be a majority, of the two *Houses* of Congress? What permanency or stability can attach to a measure which, warring upon itself, gives away a fruitful source of revenue at the moment it proposes a large increase of taxes on the People? Is the manufacturer prepared to stake himself and his interests upon such an issue?

I know that it is urged, but most erroneously, in my opinion, that instability is just as apt to be produced by retaining the public lands as a source of revenue as from any other cause, and this is ascribed to a constant fluctuation as it is said, in the amount of sales. If there were any thing in this objection, it equally implies to every imposition of duties on imports. The amount of revenue annually derived from duties is constantly liable to change. The regulations of foreign governments, the varying productiveness of other counties, periods of excitement in trade, and a great variety of other circumstances are constantly arising to affect the state of commerce, foreign and domestic, and of consequence the revenue levied upon it. The sales of the public domain in ordinary times are ragulated by fixed laws which have their basis in a demand increasing only in the ratio of the increase of population. In recurring to the statistics connected with this subject, it will be perceived that for a period of ten years preceding 1834, the average amount of land sales, did not exceed $2,000,000

For the increase which took place in 1834—5 and 6, we are to look to that peculiar condition of the country which grew out of one of the most extraordinary excitements in business and speculetion that have ever occurred in the history of commerce and currency. It was the fruit of a wild spirit of adventure engendered by a vicious system of credits, under the evils of which the country is still laboring and which it is fondly hoped will not soon recur. Considering the vast amount of investments made by private individua's in the public lands, during those three years, and which equalled $43,000,000, equal to more than 20 years purchase, taking the average of sales of the ten preceding years, it may be safely asserted that the result of the public land sales can hold out nothing to alarm the manufacturer with the idea of instabi'ity in the revenues, and consequently in the course of the Government.

Under what appears to me, therefore, the soundest considerations of public policy, and in view of the interests of every branch of domestic industry, I return you the bill with these my objections to its becoming a law.

I take occasion emphatically to repeat my anxious desire to co-operate with Congress, in the passing of a law, which, while it shall assist in supplying the wants of the Treasury and re-establish public credit, shall afford to the manufacturing interests of the country all the incidental protection they require.

After all, the effect of what I do is substantially to call upon Congress to re-consider the subject. If, on such reconsideration a majority of two thirds of both Houses should be in favor of this measure, it will become a law notwithstanding my objections. In a case of clear and manifest error on the part of the President, the presumption of the Constitution is that such majorities will be found. Should they be so found in this case, having conscienciously discharged my own duty, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the resulr. JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 9th, 1842.

NO APPORTIONMENT.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL still remains in the hands of the Executive, unsigned. What we anticipated last week in reference to its reception by the great mass of the people, has been amply verified, if we are to judge from the tone of the democratic papers since received. The democracy every where condemn the bill in decided and unequivocal terms, as scarcely less obnoxious than the first one, also framed by Stevens, in the session of 1836. It not only palpably violates the law of Congress, but treats with glaring and conspicuous injustice the great republican majority of the State.

Such being the case, we take great pleasure in conveying to our democratic friends the graifying intelligence, that the bill will never become a law. David R. Porter is too strongly wedded to the great republican party that elevated him to power, ever to permit such a monstrous infraction of its rights to be perpetrated by any combination of interests, whenever or by whomsoever formed. It being, therefore now reduced to a certainty, that the apportionment which Mr. Stevens, through the loving kindness of Speaker Snowden, has sought to inflict upon the people a second time, is destined to be nipped in the bud, no election for members of Congress will, of consequence, take place this year. Indeed, no positive necessity exists that there should, as the members, if chosen at the regular elections of 1843, will be elected in ample time to take their seats in the next Congress. The public interests suffer no manner of detriment by reason of postponement. We make these remarks in order that our democratic friends may be spared the trouble of adopting the customary preliminaries of making nominations for members of Congress as there cannot, under the circumstances, be an election for that purpose held this year. —*Keystone.*

CONSPIRACY CASE—PUBLIC MEETING.

The friends of the transporters had the folly to call a public meeting on last Tuesday, for the ostensible purpose of recommending the persons convicted, to the clemency of the Executive, but the real object of the meeting, we are told, was to censure the Court, and to denounce all who approve of the sentence. If such were the objects of the persons who got up the meeting, they were woefully disappointed in the result, and in the proceedings they have gained some knowledge of the feelings of the great body of the people, in regard to to "EQUAL JUSTICE," to which they appear to have been strangers heretofore.—At an early hour the large room of the Washington Hotel was croweed to suffocation, and from the conversation of the audience, it was very evident that those present would not answer the purpose of the persons who called the meeting. Before any orgainization took place, a motion to adjourn was made, but it was put down by acclamation; the peop'e had assembled to express their opinion on the conspiracy case, and they were determined that no adjournment should take place until such expression had been given. Loud demands were made for the persons who called the meeting but they believing that the "wrong crowd" had assembled for their purpose, very wisely kept quiet, and those who came as mere lookers on had to proceed to organize the meeting. After an organization had been affected a committee was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; after retiring for a few moments, they made a report, strongly supporting the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the Court; disapproving of any executive interference in favor of the persons convicted, and censuring the Sheriff and Jailor for the improper manner in which they carried out the sentence of the court. The resolutions were received with a burst of approbation that made the building tremble.

We have been told that the transporters themselves disapproved of this meeting; and we have no doubt it was evident to them, as was to every other man who had any just conception of public opinion that no good could result to them by attempting to force the public into an open or implied censure of the Court, for a verdict which met with such general approval. The result was what we expected it would be, a strong, decided approval of the conduct of the court, and equally strong expressions against the transporters.—Manufacturer.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1842.

BOROUGH MEETING.

The democratic citizens of the borough of Lewistown, are requested to meet in the Court house on Saturday evening August 20th 1842, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent the borough in the county convention to be held in Lewistown on Saturday August 27th at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket, and appointing Senatorial & Representative conferees, to meet the conferees from other counties composing this district.

By order of the Committee.

CAMP MEETING,

The Methodist congregation composing the Lewistown Circuit and Station, will hold a Camp Meeting on their old ground on the premises of Mr. Dunmire, eight miles from Lewistown, to commence on Friday the 19th inst.

CAMP MEETING.

We are requested to state that the Wesleyan (col.) congregation of the M E denomination of this vicinity, contemplate holding a Camp Meeting on the premises of Mr. Thompson, near Perrysville in this county, to commence on Thursday the 25th inst.

☞In another column will be found the veto Message of President Tyler on the late Tariff bill passed by Congress. The message is long and gives the Presidents views at large on this subject. If the Whigs would consent to drop the odious distribution clause, there would be no difficulty in the passage of a judicious tariff.

Dentistry.

We would call the attention of our readers wanting work done in this line, to the advertisements of Dr. W. Farmin, and Dr. S. F. Green as published in another column. We can speak from experience of the workmanship of Dr. FARMIN, having had an operation performed on our own masticators.

Editorial Change.

We observe by the last number of the State Capitol Gazette, that WILLIAM HENLOCK, Esq. has withdrawn from the editorial department of that paper, and that it will hereafter be published by JOHN B. BRATTON, Esq. alone. Mr Bratton was one of the patners in the firm since the establishment of the S. C. Gazette. We wish him success.

Delegate Meetings.

Our Democratic friends throughout the county will please bear in mind that on Saturday next, they are called upon to elect two delegates from each Borough and township in the county to meet in Lewistown on Saturday week next, August the 27th at 2 o'clock, in the Court house, for the purpose of placing in nomination suitable persons for county officers to be voted for at the next general election in October. It is hoped that there will be a general turn-out to these primary meetings and elect good men, and true Democrats, to represent them in the county convention.

Harvest Home.

Yesterday, was a glorious day for the cause of temperance in Lewistown, according to previous arrangements, at 10 o'clock our ears were greeted with the sound of the shrill fife and spirit stirring drum, and in a short time after a large delegation from the Little Valley Temperance Society arrived in town, bearing aloft a splended and appropriate banner. At 11 o'clock the citizens and friends of temperance from the country assembled in the Diamond Square, under command of Mr. GEORGE WILSON from Union township as Chief Marshall, where they were joined by the Lewistown National Band, and escorted to a splendid Grove half a mile from town, under the sweet peeling sounds of music and a splendid array of banners. After arriving on the ground the procession was joined by a large company of Ladies. The following was the order observed on the ground.—1st Air by the Band. 2d. Temperance Hymn by the company. 3d. Air by the Band. 4th. Address by Mr. J. N. Watson. 5th. Address by Mr. W. D. McVey. 6th. Dinner. 7th. Temperance Song by the company. 8th Address by the Rev. Mr. Myers. 9th Song by J. P. Walter. 10th. Air by the Band, after which the procession was again formed and marched to town, accompanied by music, and were dismissed—all highly delighted with the proceedings of the day. The Ladies and Band deserve, as they receive, the thanks of the society for their participation in this glorious cause.

In the evening, a large and crowded meeting of the society was held in the Methodist Church, and able and eloquently addressed, (showing the evils of intemperance) by Messrs. Candor, McCord and McVey, accompanied with a variety of Temperance Hymns by the quoir, and temperance songs by Maj. J. P. Walter. Time and space prevents our giving a full description of the festivities of the day—but in our next, will insert the proceedings at length.

☞We are very sorry that the expression given in favor of Mr. Buchanan should have created any disquietude or complaint among our political friends, and as we have received a couple of communications on the subject, we hope we will be excused for not publishing them at this time. The proceedings were no doubt premature, and perhaps ill advised—but the people will take every thing into their own hands after a while, and when they are called upon for that purpose, will freely express their opinions. There are estimable men named as candidates, and we doubt not the National Convention will make a good choice—not for a particular State but for the whole nation. Do let us have patience. Let us have no extraneous matter introduced into the contest this fall in the Senetorial and Representative district. Let us unite harmoniously in that which is immediately before us, and postpone Presidential making, until the people in their primary meetings called upon expressly for that purpose, have an opportunity of declaring their sentiments. These are our views, and we firmly believe they are the sentiments of nine tenths of all prudent and sagacious politicians.

We here say that—whoever may be the candidate of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION will be OUR CANDIDATE; and we intend to be patient until we see who that candidate will be. The best of candidates are frequently infused by their own eagerness, or the indiscretion and impetuosity of their friends. How was it with the contending candidates when the great JACKSON rose upon the strength of the sovereign people—against nearly all the Press of the country—and against the exertions of interested politicians? Hence let us wait for the action of the people themselves who are the real President makers. In the end our sober judgments will approve the act—the harmony of the great Democratic party will be promoted, and a candidate at the right time will be selected in whose favor every true and consistant Democrat will give his support; and the people themselves will take care that the candidate is worthy—patriotic—and entitled to public confidence in consequence of the fidelity of his political principles, besides being capable energetic and fearless, and that he will be an American in heart and feeling, who has stood by his country at all times, whether in prosperity or adversity, we feel the most confident assurance.

Excursion to Thompsontown.

On Thursday evening last our Volunteer corps the Artillerists & Guards, embarked for Thompsontown, to meet with the second Battalion of the Brady Regiment. The night was serene and beautiful, the air cool and balmy; nothing could excel the animation of the passage through the *Water Gap* of the Juniata. The merry roll of the Drums and the pealing notes of the Lewistown National Band, echoing from the towering mountains on either side—the moon beams glittering on the placid waters and relieving the sombre shadows of the hills, a thin mist sweeping from the river, and waving o'er rock and tree, like a transparent veil, the hearty cheer and spirit stirring songs, united to create a scene of mingled life and repose, beyond comparison, exciting and delightful. We travelled at a rapid rate through the narrows and reached Mifflin about 11 o'clock. The Band here played an exquisite air, and after resting for a few minutes, we set sail for Mexico

where we arrived at 12½ o'clock at night, we landed and were hospitably received by Mr. Cooper, at whose house we remained until morning. The companies paraded through Mexico, took the boat and started for Thompsontown. We were received, at a short distance from the landing by a part of the Juniata Troop, Lieut. M'Alister, and were escorted to our quarters, the Guards at the Inn of Mr. Bastress, the Artillerists at Mr. Millers. We were cordially welcomed by the citizens. Our hosts used every exertion to accommodate the soldiers, and they fully succeeded, and deserves as they received our thanks for their kindness and liberality. Colonel Hale, and the Regimental Surgeon Dr, Lewis Hoover arrived at 11 o'clock A. M. The Regiment was thrown into column at 1 o'clock and marched to the parade ground, where after performing numerous evolutions with skill and promptness it was marched to the town and dismissed. We cannot forbear to notice the very handsome and soldierly troops of Capt. Herr. The troop makes a brilliant appearance, and we think may challenge this district for beauty of equipment. The Juniata Artillerists deserve the name of soldiers, they are the most powerful looking men we have seen for a long time, and look as if it would not answer to trifle with them. In their new uniform they will attract great attention.

We remained until Saturday morning and then left for our home in the mountains. We were escorted to the boat by a body of citizens and Troopers under the command of Lieut. M'Alister and after giving and receiving three hearty cheers we left.

At Mexico we landed and were supplied with refreshments by Colonel CHARLES THOMPSON, whose generosity entitles him to our warm thanks. We again set sail, and held up opposite Perrysville, we crossed the river and marched through the town and were hospitably received and entertained by Mr. Morrison and other citizens, our gratitude is due to them, and to Lieut LAIRD, who is a soldier, whose worth is as great as his modesty. We again took up the line of march for home, joined our boat at the lock, and soon were in Mifflin, here we dined in company with our steady friend EDWARD THOMPSON, and having marched through the town we took the boat and giving three cheers for Edward Thompson, we bade farewell to our Juniata friends.

We arrived at home on Saturday evening without any accident to disturb our enjoyment—in health and good spirits delighted with our trip, our friends, & not displeased with ourselves. We tender to our friends of Juniata county our sincerest thanks and best wishes. We trust they will give us in October next, an opportunity to reciprocate their kindness.

Military Election.

At an election held in the Court House, Lewistown, on Monday last August 15th 1842, for the election of Commissioned officers to serve in the company of "Lewistown Guards," the following persons were elected, viz:—

Capt.—JACOB GIVLER.
1st Lieut.—JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM.
2nd Lieut.—JAMES L. M'ILVAINE.

At an election held in the Court House, Lewistown, on Monday last, August 15th 1842, for the election of Commissioned officers to serve in the company of "Lewistown Artillerists," the following persons were elected, viz:—

Capt.—JAMES POTTER, Jr.
1st Lieut.—SAMUEL MILLIKEN.
2nd Lieut.—JOSEPH SMITH.

At an Election held at the house of Maj. D. Eisenbise in the Borough of Lewistown for the 2d company of the 2d Bat. 22d Regt. P. M. on Monday last, the following officers were elected—Capt. *Lawrence Kulp*—1st Lieut. *Henry Kulp* Jr. 2d Lieut. *David Candor.*

At an election held at the house of Jacob Muthersbaugh, on Monday last for officers of the 9th company of the 2d Bat. 22d Regt. P. M., the following officers were elected.—Capt. *Martin McElear*—1st Lieut. *John C. McLaughlin*—2d Lieut. *Moses Montgomery.*

Wayne tp. August, 11, 1842.

MR. CUNNINGHAM:

Sir, through your paper I would take the liberty respectfully to recommend to the people of this Representative district, the name of DAVID CUMMINGS as a suitable person to be put in nomination as a candidate for Representative at the ensuing fall election. The people of Wayne think his claims are strong, as he is an old, tried and faithful democrat, and one altogether competent to fill a seat in the House of Representatives.

OLD WAYNE.

For the Republican.

MR. CUNNINGHAM:—

Sir, as the time for making nominations of candidates to be supported at the next general election by the democratic party of little Mifflin is drawing near, permit me through the columns of your paper to recommend to the favorable notice of the delegates so assembled, the name of Capt JOHN SMITH of Union township as a suitable person to receive the nomination for the Legislature. Capt John Smith is a man whose democracy has never, or cannot be questioned—and whose character as a man is unimpeachable, and would run as large a vote throughout the district as any man that could be nominated.

UNION TP.

August 8th 1842.

ELECTION RETURNS.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In the last Legislature, the Whigs had thirty-eight majority in joint ballot. We have heard from forty-six counties of the seventy-one in this State; and, thus far, the Democrats have overcome the Whig majority of last year, and have a majority of fourteen. The Democratic majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, it is supposed, will be at least twenty-five.—While the Democrats have gained twenty-seven members—which makes a difference of fifty-four—the Whigs have gained one member only—and that one in the strong Democratic county of Franklin, by reason of the Democrats running more candidates than the county is entitled to.

The Whig candidate for Governor will, no doubt, be re-elected, though his poll will fall thousands below what it was in 1840. His vote has been increased in only three counties out of thirty-one from which we have received returns; and the aggregate of the increase in those three counties is only eighty-eight. The Democratic candidate for Governor has run behind his ticket in every county from which we have seen returns—doubtless on account of his sickness; and still he has gained 2,224 on the Whig candidate in thirty-one counties. A corresponding gain in the ballance of the State would not elect him.

INDIANA.—We have received from "*Chapman*," (who now resides at Indianapolis, the capital of the State,) a slip embellished with the "rose-comb red," giving returns from thirty-one counties, which show that the Democrats have gained in the Legislature thirteen members, and lost five; being a net Democratic gain of eight members—three in the Senate, and five in the House of Representatives. Besides, we have seen two letters to-day from Indiana to members of Congress, which claim the State positively for the Democrats; but they do not give the particulars by which they arrive at the result.

On the other hand, the Whigs here say they have received returns from how many counties we do not know—which show that the Democrats have gained only three members as far as heard from. They admit that, if the Whigs have not gained in the balance of the State, the Legislature will be Democratic. Their only hope is, that the Whigs have gained in the northern portion of the State. Well, we have received returns from three counties there—Cass, Marshall, and Fulton—which give a Democratic gain of two; therefore we have good reasons for supposing that the hopes of the Whigs will not be realized from that source.

KENTUCKY.—From present appearances, the *relief* party have carried the House of Representatives. The *anti*-relief party expect to check-mate the relief party in the Senate, where members hold over from last year. General polities seem to have been lost sight of in the present struggle. MR. CLAY is opposed to the contemplated relief measures.

ALABAMA.—In this State, the absorbing question seem to have been Bank and anti-Bank. The Whigs have carried a majority (if not all) of the members in Mobile, which is usually divided. The Democrats have gained a member in Baldwin county. [Globe.

FIRST GUN FROM ILLINOIS.

[From the Chicago Democrat: Aug 5.]

A GLORIOUS BEGINNING.—We have detained our country edition until the election is over, and we are now happy to say that our city has given over three hundred democratic majority. Our county has given nearly six hundred majority. We have elected our Senator and three Representatives.—Owing to gross deception and frauds, there is a tight run between one of our men (Whitcomb) and two of the opposition.

Mr. Murphy's majority in Cook county is about 500 for Representative from Cook and Lake. Wynkoop got about 30 in the county.

Save this one member of the legislature, we are sure of every thing else, and we have carried our sheriff for the first time in four years.

Last year, the Democratic majority was 40 in the city, and 310 in the county, when Ralston run for Congress.

Will county has been partially received, and we are sure of the Senator and the three Rapresentatives from that region.

Du Page has been completely regenerated, and the average majority on our side is 50. We have got the sheriff and every thing else. This is glorious indeed.

[In Chicago, the vote stood for Governor Ford, dem., 651; Duncan, whig. 340.]

RHODE ISLAND.—We take the following from the Pawtucket Gazette—a paper which during the late contest of parties in Rhode Island, has persevered in a moderate but dignified defence of the suffrage party.

[Boston Courier.

"The day assigned for the choice of delegates to frame another constitution to be submitted to the people of this State, is near at hand, and the time left for preparation is brief. Those, therefore, who propose to participate in the election should take the necessars steps immediately.

There seems to be a diversity of opinion among the members of the suffrage party as to the propriety of taking part in the election, and from all we can hear, we incline to the opinion that the greater portion, if not all, of them will stay away from the polls. There are three reasons assigned by them for thinking it will be useless for them to contend at the election, viz: the continued existence of martial law, the requirements of the act of Assembly relative to the residence of voters, and the manner in which the delegates are appointed.

There is no doubt, we think, that martial law will have the effect of preventing many suffrage men from participating in the election, and it is *certain* that the requirements of the act of Assembly relative to residence will bear much harder upon the suffrage party than upon the opposite party; but both of these obstacles might, in our opinion, be overcome, were it not for the unequal, and as it seems to us, unjust manner in which the delegates are apportioned.—With that apportionment we have never seen any hopes for the suffrage party.—With that apportionment we do not believe the suffrage party would have any power in the convention, even if the right of voting for delegates were extended to every man, woman and child in the State.

There are ten towns in which it is probable the suffrage party might elect delegates, were they to make the attempt. These towns contain *sixty two thousand six hundred and twenty-two* inhabitants, but they are allowed to elect only THIRTY-ONE delegates. In the other twenty-one towns it is not probable that the suffrage party could elect a single delegate. These towns contain only *forty-six thousand two hundred and* 15 inhabitants, yet they are allowed to elect FORTY-EIGHT delegates.—We make this statement to show that the opinion we have expressed is not groundless.

It is our wish, however, to be understood as recommending the suffrage party not to participate in the election. If they deem it best to elect what delegates they can, we hope they will do it."

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

We last week informed our readers that Governor Porter would never sign the gerymandering apportionment bill, and we now give the Secretary's circular, which is an official announcement of the Executive's veto.—S. C. Gazette.

Secretary's Office, Harrisburg, Aug. 3.

To the Sheriff of the county of———

Sir:—The bill which was passed at the late session of the Legislature dividing the state into Congressional districts, for the election of members of Congress, has not become a law, and I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, that it will not receive his signature.

Hence, as there is no law authorizing the election of members of Congress in this state based upon the census of 1840, it will be unnecessary this year to insert in your proclamation for the next general election, a call upon the people to elect those officers.

I am respectfully, yours,
A. V. PARSONS.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

VACANCIES IN THE U. S. SENATE.

The following are the names of Senators whose terms expire with the present Congress:

Democrats	*Whigs*
Williams, of Maine,	Crafts, of Vermont
Wilcox, of N. H.	Kerr, of Md.
Smith, of Conn.	Graham, of N. C.
Wright of N. Y.	Preston, of S. C.
Buchanan, of Pa.	Conrad, of La.
Cuthbert, of Ga.	Crittenden, of Ky.
Bagby, of Ala.	Smith, of Ia
Allen, of Ohio	
Young, of Illinois.	
Linn, of Missouri.	

Obituary

"In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED,

In Wayne township on the 8th inst, JAMES S infant son of Geo. W. and Mary Hamilton, aged 10 months.

In Wayne township on the 9th inst., SAMUEL A. infant son Geo. W. and Mary Hamilton, aged 3 years and 4 months—both of disentary.

On Thursday evening July 26th CHAUNCEY, son of R. D. and Mary J. Smith, aged about eight months.

On Saturday week last, JOHN HENRY, son of Mr. John A. Sterrett, merchant, of this place, aged about 17 months.

At the residence of her nephew Mr. John Gilson in this borough on Sunday last, Miss JANE ARD, aged about 22 years.

In this borough on Monday last, PETER infant son of Samuel and ——— Hughes, aged about 18 months.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS,

Saturday August 13, 1842.

FLOUR & MEAL,	p. bbl.
Pennsylvania & Brandywine	5 50 a 5 62½
Western	5 37 a 5 44
Rye Flour	3 75 a 4 00
Corn Meal,	2 62½ a 2 87½
GRAIN, per bushel.	
Wheat, Pennsylvania	1 25 a 1 30
Rye, "	68 a 70
Corn, Penn. yel	57 a 59
Flat and mixed	54 a 56
White	54 a 52
Oats, Pennsylvania,	30 a 31

Estate of John W Larnard, late of Oliver tp. Mifflin co. dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration upon the above estate have been granted to the subscriber. Therefore all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment—and all persons having legal demands against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay to

GEO. H. ALLEN—Adm'r.
August 16, 1842,

DR. W. FARMIN,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity, that he has taken a room at Major Daniel Eisenbises Hotel, where he is prepared to transact all work in his line of business with despatch, and in a superior and workmanlike manner.

Plugging done with gold and Station Cement.

Teeth inserted on Pivot and Plate.

The Ladies will be waited upon at their residences if word be left at his residence. Persons wishing work done in his line will please call soon, as his stay will be but for a short time.

Lewistown, Aug 16, 1842.

Dr. S. F. Green.
RESIDENT DENTIST.

Informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity, that he has commenced the practice of his profession. He may be found at the office of Dr Applebaugh on Main street. Plugging done with Gold and Italian Cement. Teeth inserted on Pivot and Plate on the latest and most improved plan. all operations on the teeth warranted. He will also keep for sale, a beautiful article of Anti-septic Tooth powders, also an astrin-Lotion for the cure of Scurvy upon the Gums.

Lewistown, Aug. 17, 1842.

ATTENTION ARTILLERISTS.

Each member of the Artillerist company having a musket, is requested to return it in good order at Sergt. Wm. H Irwin's office between this and Saturday evening next, and lift his receipt for the same. This must be done in order to draw new arms.

By the request of the company.
W. H. IRWIN.—O. S.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans Court will be sold the property of Henry Wilson dec'd, at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown on the first Monday in October next, two certain lots of ground on the corner of Main and Third Streets being sixty six and two thirds feet in front on Main street and extending back one hundred and twenty feet to a ten foot alley—There being erected on the lot adjoining the corner lot situate on Main Street a two story frame house and out buildings plastered on the outside. The terms of sale are one half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the ballance on the first day of April next with interest—payment to be secured according to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

Mary Wilson,
Administratrix.

August 17, 1842.

To the Freemen of Mifflin County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

If you should honor me with a majority of your votes, I promise to discharge the duties of my office faithfully and to the best of my ability.

ROBERT McMANIGLE.
Oliver tp., August 13, 1842,

Teachers Wanted.

FIVE competent TEACHERS wanted to take charge of the different schools in Derry township. The School Directors of this township will meet at the public house of Jacob Muthersbaugh in the borough of Lewistown, on Saturday, August 27th, 1842, when proposals will be received.

By order of the Board.
SOLOMON KINZOR.—Pres't.

To the Independent Electors of Mifflin County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I volunteer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

And should you honor me with the station. I pledge myself to discharge the duties with punctuality.

WILLIAM BUTLER.
Lewistown, August 17, 1842.

Lots for Sale.

Will be sold at public sale at the Court House in Lewistown on

SATURDAY, August 20th *inst*,

an Out Lot of about 8 acres late D. W. Hulings joining McCurdy, Ard M'Cay,s heirs and the town lots. It will be divided into four equal parts of 2 acres each running from the great road to the run so as to have water in each lot.

ALSO, at the same time and place, a lot of two acres adjoining Mr. Gruber, Keise and the ridge.

ALSO, 9 acres on the ridge will be divided into two or three lots, with a lane from Brown street to the ridge.

ALSO, a lot no. on third street 60 feet front and 200 feet to an alley joining Wert's heirs, and Michael Branan.

The above lots will be sold on payments of one third in hand, when deeds made and possession given—residue in 3 and 6 months with interest. A good title free of all liens or claims will be made for the same.

D W Hulings has also for sale other lots and houses in Lewistown and sundry farms and unimproved lands in Juniata counties in large or small lots to suit purchasers. Persons wanting to buy will please call and know.

D. W. HULING—Agent.
August 6, 1842.

Tailoring Establishment.
L. U. GORDNER.
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has again commenced the Tailoring business in the shop formerly occupied by G. Fosselman two doors below the office of E. L. Benedict on Main street where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care in the best and most fashionable manner at the shortest notice, he hopes by strict attention to business with a desire to Please to merit and receive a share of the public patronage, he is thankful to the public for past favors.

Teachers Wanted.

Two or three competent teachers to take charge of the several schools in Decatur tp. Mifflin county. There will be a meeting of the School Directors of this township at the house of George Sigler Esq. on Saturday August 27th 1842.

By order of the Board.
GEO. T. BELL.—Prest.
Decatur tp, Aug. 17, 1842.

Coroner.

We are authorized to state that CHRISTIAN HOOVER, sr, of Derry township will be a candidate for Coroner of this county at the ensuing general election.

August, 15, 1842.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Electors of Mifflin county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

With the acknowledgement of my sincere thanks for your suffrage heretofore, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election, and I pledge myself if elected to discharge the duties of said office, faithfully and impartially, and in case of distress with all the lenity to the unfortunate sufferers consistant with Justice—and the important performance of my duty.

R. MATTHEWS.
Lewistown August 3, 1842.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent voters of Mifflin co.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

Through the persuasion of my numerous friends I have been induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

and if elected, will endeavour to discharge the duties of said office with faithfulness and punctuality.

JOHN STONEROAD,
Derry township, July 12 1842.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Mifflin county.

FELOW CITIZENS:—

I have been induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

Sheriff,

to be voted for at the General Election to bey held this fall, and if I should receive a majority of your suffrages, pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.

GEORGE DAVIS.
Lewistown, July 24, 1842.

Sheriffalty.

To the Independent voters of Mifflin co.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

Through the persuasion of my friends I have been induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

and if elected I will discharge the duties of said office with punctuality.

ISAIAH COPLIN.
Lewistown, July 16, 1842.

To the electors of Mifflin county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

If regularly nominated I will be a candidate for the office of

REGITER AND RECORDER

for the county of Mifflin, at the ensuing fall election.

Yours Respectfully,
G. W. BREHMAN,
M'Veytown, August 3, 1842.

To the Independent Voters of Mifflin co.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

REGISTER AND RECORDER

at the ensuing general election, if elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office to the utmost of my abilities,

Your fellow citizen,
ELIAS PENEPACKER.
Granville tp. August 3, 1842.

To the Voters of Mifflin county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

I offer myself to your consideration for the office of

Register and Recorder

at the ensuing General Election, and if so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office, with fidelity and to the best of my ability.

J. R. CRAWFOR
Brown tp, August 3, 1842.

To the Voters of Mifflin County.

The subscriber offers himself as a candidate for the office of

Register and Recorder.

If elected, he pledges himself by untiring diligence and attention, to discharge the duties of the office to the utmost of his ability.

Adam Crissman.
Lewistown, July 17. 1842.

To the Electors of Mifflin county.

Through the persuation of my friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

Register and Recorder,

and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected I promise to discharge the duties of said office with promptness.

DAVID ROTHROCK.
Derry tp. August 2, 1842.

To the freemen of Old Mifflin,

FELLOW CITIZENS:— I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of

Register and Recorder.

at the ensuing general election, and if so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.

Your Fellow Citizen,
JOHN UTLEY.
Newton Hamilton July 25, 1842.

To the Independent Voters of Mifflin County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:— I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

Register and Recorder.

at the ensuing General Election, and if so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office, with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

Your Fellow-citizen,
James A. Cunningham.
Lewistown, July 18, 1842.

Estate of Peter Ruble dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of said dec'd. late of Oliver tp. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscribers residing in said township Mifflin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

GABRIEL DUNMIRE.
JACOB CARVER, Adm'rs.
July 24, 1842.

NOTICE.
To the farmers of Mifflin, and the adjoining counties.

That I still continue the business of manufacturing the celebrated Sweep Power and Threshing machines at the Foundry of John R Weeks, now well known for its simple construction, durability and in a workmanlike manner—that this machine has been made, and the general satisfaction that has been given me of the farmers who have purchased my machines, that I still hope to share a part of the patronage of the public, and have now on hand a quantity of new machines of the best material and made workmanlike, and will sell on the most reasonable terms to those who have confidence in my machines, and will favour me with a call.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

Noble Norton.

Refer to JOHN R WEEKS,
ARTHUR B LONG.
Lewistown, Aug. 3, 1842.

LEWISTOWN.

BLIND MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he intends to carry on the VENICIAN WINDOW BLIND MANUFACTORY, at his residence on Valley Street a few doors west of Jacob Muthersbaughs Tavern, as the subscriber has relinquished the Cabinet Making business, he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches,—he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Venitian Blinds of all sizes and colours—he will also dress up old blinds at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase these articles, will do well to call on the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere, as he intends to keep constantly on hand a large assortment. Orders from any part of the country or town will be punctually attended to, and neatly put up.

Anthony Felix.
Lewistown, August, 1, 1842.

CAUTION.

All person are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise medling with the following described property, which was purchased by me at Sheriffs sale, sold as the property of John Thompson of Lewistown, and which is now by me loaned to the said Thompson viz: 11 chairs, 1 centre table, 1 settee, 1 table and cover, 1 bureau, 1 stove and pipe, and 1 eight day clock.

J. B. SHUGERT.
Lewistown August 3, 1842.

HOPE FURNACE.
TO THE PUBLIC

STACY ROGERS having rented HOPE FURNACE, well known for the excellence of her stoves and other castings now offers at the Furnace or delivered at Lewistown, an assortment of Coal Stoves, and nine plate Stoves for wood of 22. 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 inches in length. ALSO

Houghton's Patent Franklin Cooking Stove.

Superior to any other now in use for cooking roasting or baking, 4 boilers on a level, an open fire and hearth in front for roasting and broiling, and also a large HOT AIR OVEN for baking and stewing &c. the heat passing entirely round it. Wood, Bituminous, or Anthracite coal used for fuel, and as the fire is divided between the boilers by a plate and baras in an open revolving grate turned by a crank which can be let down in front or raised up under the boilers, the Stove takes not more than one half the fuel used in the Hathaway Stove. By experiment made this Stove will cook, bake and boil all things necessary for a meal within 20 minutes after the fire it first put in, and will weigh from 270 to 320 lbs and can be sold at from 825 to 35 dollars with all the furniture and pipe. And as "the proof of the pudding is in eating it" the Public are asked to give it a trial.

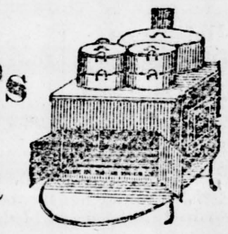
S. Rogers has also an assortment of Hollow ware, Kettles, Pots, Skillets with and without lids, bake ovens, Plough points and Shears, Apple nuts and a general assortment of Mill Castings. ALSO GROCERIES, HARDWARE and Queens Ware and DRY GOODS, &c.

He will take in exchange all kinds of country produce at Hope Furnace, Lewistown or any other place in the district.

July 10th, 1842. 6mo.

W. H. IRWIN,
Attorney-at-Law.

Office, one door went of the residence of R. C. Hale, Esq.

Hathaway's  Cooking HOT AIR STOVES

This celebrated tove is now manufactured by rthur B. Long. in Lewistown, Pa which he will endeavor at all timesto keep on hand ready foruse, he is making three size

No. 2, Smallest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 4 inches long.

No. 2 1-2, *Middle* size receives a stick of wood 2 feet 6 inches long.

No. 3, Largest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 8 inches long.

This stove No 3, is calculated for Taverns, Boarding Houses, or other Huses where much cooking is required. And No 2. and 2 1-2 is calculated for the use of farmers and small families.

There uarthever has yet appeared any system or plan of a cooking Stove which has the Fonfva vta age that this Stove has. Its Culnary purpose is not to be equalled—its Baking esamqual farsuperior to any other, as the hot air rinciple is the continuation of heat in .ound eitt which a much less quantity of fuel isrequired to perform a much larger as iCrbe obordeuking Baking than any other toli that has form rly been used.

cm spyd rwaddressed to Arthur B. Long, Lewistown, through he Post Office, or at hi o tadAeth oSunctually attended to.

Arthur B. Long.

Lewistown, Sept. 15th 1841.

Certificates

Of Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, Manufactured by A B Long.

This is to certify; that we are now using Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and we do say they are complete in every respect, They are a saving of Fuel, and bake completely, and we do recommend them as being a superior article.

MRS. JANE McCOY,
M'Veytown, Nov. 6. 1841. MRS. CATHARINE LUSK

We have now in our kitchens Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and say that the Stoves are a first rate article for cooking roasting, baking &c. and would recommed them to those who have not got of the same

JOHN COLDER,
Lewistowu Nov 24, 1841 JAMES TURNER.

I have one of the Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say for baking, roasting, broiling, &c., find it a superior stove and easily managed for all these purposes. I would recommend them to those who wish to save fuel and for convenience, and equally useful both summer and winter.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. EZEKIEL JACKSON.

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A B. Long and do say that the Stoves will in all respects recommend themselves when tried.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. JAMES PARKER.

I was induced to try one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say that double the amount of baking, roasting and broiling can be done in less time and a much less quantity of wood required, and can all be done at the same time without interference one with the other, than in any I have formerly used, and would recommend them to those who wish to save female labour and fuel.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. MOSES MONTGOMERY,

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B Long of this place, and do say, for convenience in baking, broiling, roasting, in fact for all kinds of cooking, it is complete in every respect, and would recommend them to those who wish to have the same conveniences.

Lewistown, 24, 1841. A C WILSON.

I have now in my tavern one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A B Long, Lwistown, and after a fair trial find it a first rate stove for roasting broiling, frying, &c. in fact for all kinds of cooking which is required in my tavern, and would recommend them to those who have public houses.

Lewistown. Nov 24, 1841. JACOB MUTHERSBAUGH.

I was induced to buy one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves made by A. B. Long Lewistown and I find it to be a good article for roasting baking &c. as all can be done at once without interfering one with another and I recommend this stove to every person who wants a first rate stove in their kitchen and believing as I do that the stove is now right side up and I suppose I need not say to those who have been using the old fashioned stoves that have been in use in our place that they were wrong side up.

McVeytown, Nov. 24, 1841. JAS. CRISWELL.

I have now in use one of the Hot Air Stoves manufactured by A B. Long Lewistown, and I do say it is a good article for cooking of all kinds, with many conveniences. I do say further. that this stove far surpasses any other stove I ever saw or made use of as a great quantity of cooking can be done at once with very little trouble, and with a small quantity of wood. I do cheerfully recommend this stove to every man who want a good article in his kitchen.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 10 1842. D. W. MOORE.

I do most heartily concur in the above statement, and further say, that these stoves bakes equal to any brick oven.

Summit, Feb. 10 1842. SAMUEL LAMON

IMPORTANT PROOF,
Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affectios Acidity at the Stomach, attended with thn usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and havine made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale st he store of F. Mc Clure gent Mifflincounnty.

PRINTING INK

On very advantageous terms,

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders with an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold hitherto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our terms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at first view will discover the advantages they may derive by a saving of 30 per cent, and our ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper is printed.

RAPP & CO.

North St between Coates and Brown st.

J. J. APPLEBAUGH, M. D.

Very respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of Medicine in this place.—Office at his fathers residnce, on the corner of Market and Grand streets, where at all times he can be consulted, in the various brances of his profession unless absenton duty.

May 5th 1841.

CHAIRS.

The sugscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany. Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS.

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion sea for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

Lewistown Academy.

This institution has been in successfu operation for some time past; and the trustees feel confident in recommending it as worthy of the patronage of the public. The Male department will be continued under the care of David Wilson, A. M. an experinced and popular teacher, and no efforts will be spared to render it equal in its advantages to any similar institution in the State. Thorough instruction will be combined with a due regard to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, so that the improvement of their morals may keep pace with that of their intellectual faculties.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 24 weeks each. The summer session to commence on the 2d Monday of April; and the winter session on the first Monday of November The principal vacation to occur in the middle of the summer session.

The second quarter of the summer session will commence on Monday the 3d of August.

Terms.

For instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, (per session,)	$6 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, &c.	8 00
Greek and Latin Languages,	10 00
The different branches of Mathematics	8 00

No extra charges whatever.

☞ The price of Boarding in respectable families varies from $1 50 to $2 per week.

The Trustees of the institution, while they can recommend it to the friends of Education, would solicit for it the patronage of those who wish to prosecute a first rate English Education, or a course of study preparatory for college.

JOSEPH B. ARD, President.

Lewistown, July 13, 1842

JUST received by Cogley & McCay in their Library:

Clouds and Sunshine, Insubordination a Tale by T. S. Arthur, Zanoni Bulwers last novel, The Jacquerie by G. P. R. James, Printz Hall, *Woman's Love*, Man about town, Naval Foundling, The Duke, Horace Vernon, Jack Ashore, John Marston Hall

May 10, 1842.

BANKRUPTCY.

To those who desire to take the benefit o the Bankrupt Law,

J. K. Henderson, Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, offers his services.

Applicants for voluntary Bankruptcy residing in Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and neighboring counties, may petition the Hon. Thomas Irwin, Judge of the U. S, District court at Pittsburg, who sits every day for the purpose of receiving petitions.

Any person can be discharged without regard to the amount of his debts. The petition can be presented and a discharge had without the applicant be ing present. An approved form of petition will be sent to any one desirous of availing himself of the Law upon application to the advertiser by letter. The costs of an application (exclusion of the Attorney's fee) will be about sixteen dollars.

Pittsburg April 1, 1842.

J. HANADEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

Vine street Wharf Schuylkill, Philadelphia,

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he continues at his old stand, where he will be ready at all times to transact business on the most advantageous terms by reducing his charges to the lowest scale.

The Union Canal Company & the Schuylkill Navigation Company have put the whole line in to complete order and made such reductions on their tolls as will give the route by the Union Canal the decided advantage both in safety and cheapnsss to the shippers of produce and merchandise.

Philadelphia March 4, 1842.

Lewistown Academy.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, would respectfully inform the public that the next term of the

Female Department

will commence on the second Monday of April next under the care of

MISS M. A. TISDALE.

TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic per quarter of 12 weeks,	$2 50
Do with Grammar and Geography,	3 50
History and Composition,	1 00 extra
Natural Philosophy,	1 00
Botany,	2 00
Chemistry. Geometry,	2 00

Extra for the following Branches.

Music, and Drawing, each	$10 00
Embroidery,	2 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Tisdale, or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown March 8th 1842.

NEW GOODS.

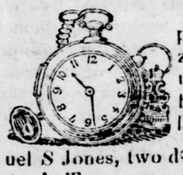
The subscribers rsepectfully inform the public that they have just opened a splendid assortment of New Goods consisting of Blue Black and Fancy coloured cloths Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Linen Drillings Beverteen and cloths of all qualities, Silk Satin, Marseiles and Valencia Vestings Stocks, Collars, Merino and Cotton Hose Silk and Italian cravats and Hankerchefs, Suspenders, Gloves and a large assortment of Trimmings.

They have also received a large assortment of Books and Stationary. Consisting of Law, Theological, Law, Miscellaneous, and School Books. full and half bound blank books, Paper, Quails, Steel Pens, Pen Knives, Inkstands memorandum and Pockbooks, Writing sand, Wafers Sealing wax, Slates &c., &c. They have also a large assortment of made up Clothing all of which they will dispose of on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in town. The Tailoring Business still carried on and the latest fashions just received.

COGLEY & McCAY.

May 10, 1842.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Samuel S Jones, two doors west of *Mrs.* Elliott's Temperance Hotel, and directly opposite Frederick Schartz's Hotel where he intends carrying on the

Clock, Watchmaking and Jewelry Business

in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by doing his work in a workmanlike manner to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

French Ebony Time Peices, Gold and Silver Levers, English quartier and Patent Vertical Watches, Gold and Silver Everpointed Patent Pencils, Miniature Frames,

Gold Fob and Guard Chains, Gold Seals, a general assortment of Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Inamalled Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Snapps, Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Salt Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Gillotts Steel Pens. Guard Chains. Ear Rings, Necklaces, Silver and Steel Spectacles, a general assortment of Spectacle glasses and cases, Powder Flasks, and a first rate assortment of Rogers Penn Knives, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms to suit the times. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles would do well by giving me a call.

M. BUOY.

Lewistown, June 14, 1842.

NEW CASH STORE.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, that they have just received and opened a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

Broad Cloths of every description, Sattinets, domestic and British Prints, Printed Lawns, Gambroons, Plain and printed Drillings, Cantoon cords Beaverteens, Chambrays, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery &c. &c.

Groceries of every description which they have purchased for *cash* at reduced prices, at their store room in the house occupied by Abraham Blymyer, immediately opposite the jail. They kee constantly on hand a general assertment o

Hardware and Queensware, ALSO, Carpenter's Tools,

which they offer at extremely low prices for CASH.

They respectfully solicit the public to give them a call and examine for themselves, and they feel assured that the quality and prices of their goods will ensure them a liberal patronage from a discerning public.

☞ Country produce of every description taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

A. & G. Blymyer.

Lewistown, June 29. 1842.

DR. SWAYNES'
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whoopin Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coug. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is al; so experienced at the affected part of the ungs; the functions of the animal econo my grow languid; the body becomes dry the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

Boots and Shoes MADE AND REPAIRED

THE subscriber respectfully informs th citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that he will make and repair BOOTS and SHOES in the best and most suitable manner an at the shortest notice, if called on at his residence in Mechanicsburg on the corner o Third and Valley streats, and hopes by do ing justice to others and himself to obtain liberal share of public patronage:

L. WALLEY.

April 10, 1842.

BLANKS
Foa Sale at this Office.

TO THE WHOLE WORLD!

It is admitted by all who have used them, (and who has not?) that

Dr. Peters' Vegitable Antibilious PILLS,

Are the most unrivalled remedy ever discovered by the ingenuity of man. They are a sovereign cure for the following complaints: Yellow and bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver complaint, Sick headache. Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distentions of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or Apperient is needed.

They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither Nausea, Griping nor Debility. They are extensively used and commended by practicing Physicians, in all parts of the Union, from whom any quantity of certificates of their value can be obtained.

Dr. J G Smith of Woodstock, Va. says—'They are a better pill than I can make.' He recommends them to all.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

We ask the attention of every man woman and child in the United States, to what will prove to be the most Valuable discovery ever made. a discovery that only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

Are the best medicine in the world. Quere. Why? Simply because they are the most efficacious, the cheapest and the pleasantest to take. What are they? They are a combination of the most approved remedies in the whole medical kingdom, and so prepared in double refined sugar as to make them as pleasant to the taste as the best cream candy, children will eat them with avidity, besides they are more convenient than any other medicine, they are put up in a single form of a Lozenge so that a few may be put in the pocket and eaten at pleasure. There has never been a single instance in which they have failed to give perfect satisfaction. The Medical Faculty warmly approve of them.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest and most sure and effectual remedy for colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough. Asthma, tightness of the Lungs or Chest. &c. &c.

Mr John Starkey, foot of Governeur street, cured of cough of eighteen months standing, supposed to be a settled consumption, by these Lozenges, when the physicians could do nothing for him.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Proved in more than 10,000 cases to be infallible, the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—Pain in the joints or limbs offensive breath picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose, a knawing sensation at the stomach. flashes of heat over the surface of the body slight chills or shiverings. headache drowsiness vertigo torpor, disturbed dreams sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming sometimes a troublesome cough feverishness thirst palid hue fits bad taste in the mouth difficult breathing pain in the stomach [illegible] capricious appetite leanness, nausea, [illegible] bloated throat, itching of the anus toward night a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

Dr Gelen Hunter, 108 Sixth Avenue, knew a child that was cured of fits by these Lozenges, after three years suffering, and when nothing else would give the least relief. A boy on board of one of the Havre packets was cured of fits by only one dose of them.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR, OR HEADACHE LOZENGES.

Give immediate relief in nervous sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits despondency, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, bowel or summer complaint fainting oppression or a sense of sinking of the chest cholic spasms cramps of the stomach or bowels hysterical affections and all nervous diseases drowsiness through the day and wakefulness at night. cholera or cholera morbus' diarrhœa lassitude or a sense of fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparing the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free giving.

John M Moore Esq., Editor of the Brother Jonathan was cured of a severe headache in six minates by three of the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against them.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

1 000,000 sold yearly of this best of all Plasters. Rheumatism Lumbago Pain or weakness in the Back. loins side breast neck or limbs effectually cured by it. ☞ Only 12 1-2 cents each and warranted superior to all other Plasters in use. Be particular to get Shermans Poor Man's Plasters, or you will be imposed upon. Avoid the spurious and worthless imitations. The name is stamped on the back of each, get none without it or you will be deceived.

A fresh supply of the above Valuable medicines just received and for sale by J. A. Sterrett, Lewistown.

W. & J. Reed, Perrysville,
J. & J. Potter, Potter's Mills.
A. H. Bell, Greenwood.
Patton and Sigler, Allenville.
Leonard Kessler, Mill Creek.

☞ Purchasers will be particular and inquire for Dr Sherman's Lozenges, which are alone known and approved.

Cough Lozenges only 25 cents a box.
Worm Lozenges 25 do do.
Camphor or Head ache Lozenges, 25 cts per box.
Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1 2 cents a piece.

Lewistown, Aug. 1, 1842. 1y

Build Up Lewistown.

LUMBER.—Jackscreek Saw-Mill.

Having now two good Saw Mills in operation sawing from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of lumber per day and having removed to the mills to superintend them myself I will be enabled to fill bills either oak, pine, or hemlock, and deiver the Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at short notice and gratifying to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff, $15 00 per 1000 ft.
do do do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.
from 25 to 36 ft. long $17 50 per 1000 feet.
3-4 boards $11 25 per 1000 ft.
Shingling lath and fence pales $5 00, over 3000 ft to one bill $4 25.
Plastering lath 3 ft long $2 25, 3½ ft long $2 50, 4 ft long $2 75, 4 to 5 ft $3 25.
Cord wood on the ground $1 per cord, cash.
Chips 12½ cents per cart load 1 horse.

Bills for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

May 4, 1842.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

James M. Duncan

Attorney at Law Pittsburg, Will attend to cases in Bankruptcy in the Western District of Penna. Persons residing in Mifflin county, wishing to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Act may apply to R. C. HALE, Lewistown, who will give them the requisite instructions. 1

MEDICINES.

Just received and for sale by Smith & McVey at their Drug store in the borough of McVeytown, Mifflin co Pa,

DR. LIN'S
Temperance Life-bitters, and
CHINESE BLOOD PILLS,

an infallible remedy and cure for Liver complaints. and all sicknesses and diseases.

ALSO,
DR. LIN'S
Strengthening Plasters.

This medicine has been recommended by Physicians as an invaluable cure for pains in the breast, side, weakness, lameness, lung or Liver complaints.

ALSO,
Rev Dr Bartholomew's
EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP,

A pleasant cordial for coughs, complaints of the lungs leading to consumption colds pains in the breast and side, spitting blood; hoarseness whooping cough, difficult breathing in young children, &c.

ALSO,
FUBLO'S
Anodyne Shaving Cream,

This cream has been tried by many and pronounced a most excellent affair for shaving it is said to be entirely unequalled.

ALSO,
HEWE'S
Nerve and Bone *Liniment*
OR
Indian *Vegitable* Elixir,

An unfailing cure for Rheumatism and contracted cords and sinews.

ALSO,
MR. DALLEY'S
Pain Extractor,

This medicine is a salve for an outward application a certain cure for burns and scalds.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG,
Ho! ye red heads and Grey!
Phenomenon in Chemistry,
EAST INDIA HAIR DYE,
Colors the hair, and not the skin!

This dye is in form of a powder and may be applied to the hair without any trouble whatever, and in two or three applications will change the hair to a bright jet black.

☞ All the above medicines will be insured genuine, and accompanied with directions and certificates.

SMITH & McVEY.

McVeytown July 1, 1842.

Hardware! Hardware!

Great Inducements to Country Merchants.

The subscriber having concluded to do an entire CASH business, offers for sale his large and splendid assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails and Cutlery lower than it was ever bought for in Philadadelphia. The following will give you some idea of the prices that I am determined to sell at—

6 inch Carpenters Patent Rim Locks from $12 to	$14	per doz
6 inch Brass Striker	6 50	"
Newton Darling Grass Seythes	10	"
Newburns " "	9	"
Hay Forks, solid cap ferrule	5	"
Cast Steel long handle shovels	7	"
Cumberland or Reading nails	4 62½	keg
Phœnix or Juniata "	4 44	"
Other makers "	4 31	"

I will sell any articles in my line from 20 to 25 per cent lower than can be bought for on credit. Call on me—examine my goods—get a list of my prices, compare them with the prices of other stores, and satisfy yourselves where you can buy the cheapest.

HENRY L. ELDER, Importer,
493 Market st. above 13th north side.
May 25, 1842. 6 mo.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will open a

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

in the borough of Lewistown Mifflin county *Pa*, on the first of April 1842, next door to Jacob Muthersbaugh, in the new *Brick Building* lately occupied by John Kennedy & Co., as a dry good store. the house is large and pleasantly situated in the most business part of the town.

His TABLE shall at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford.

His STABLE will be attended by careful hostlers.

All baggage will be conveyed to and from the canal free of charge.

Gentlemen travelling with their families can be accommodated with private rooms, &c. The subscriber having made arrangements with a *LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT*, horses and carriages will be furnished to strangers at all times, and on reasonable terms. From his experience, and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN L. PORTER.

N. *B.* A number of *BOARDERS* will be taken by the day, week or year.

February 15, 1842.

TO THE FARMERS OF MIFFIN COUNTY.

The subscribers have purchased the exclusive right of building

DAVENPORT'S
HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINE,

for Mifflin county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in August, when any person wishing, may have an opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & TURNER.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841